

The Evening World.

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LARGER PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

THE birth control advocates have taken precisely the right course in arranging another meeting similar to that raided by the police last Sunday.

For all the public has been privileged to learn, the suppression of the meeting and the arrest of the speakers at the Town Hall Sunday was a thoroughly disgraceful and lawless affair.

At the hearing yesterday the police made no serious effort to establish a case. Officials in the department passed the buck and the Police Commissioner was "out of town."

Who in the Police Department is responsible for this breach of the law and the invasion of the Constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly in a lawful manner?

If the Police Department is not responsible, who is? Any citizen may make a complaint or cause an arrest. If the police acted on this sort of authority, why did they not make sure that the complaining witness was at the trial to press the case, thereby becoming responsible for the false arrest?

The police did not wait until the speakers had made a fair start. The latter had no opportunity to disseminate unlawful information. The police seem to have banned the meeting and arrested the speakers on the suspicion that something unlawful might occur if the meeting proceeded.

This is an intolerable doctrine. One need not endorse the cause for which this meeting was held to condemn most vigorously the unwarranted action of the police.

The issue Sunday evening was bigger than the right to advocate birth control. It is a part of the eternal fight for free speech, free assembly and democratic government. It is a principle which must always find defenders if democracy is to survive.

The German Nationalist press sees only "lies, hypocrisy and dishonesty" in the American proposals for naval reduction.

What the German press thinks will neither hurt nor hinder.

A HOME RULE "BLOC"?

THERE is a serious movement under way looking toward the formation of a home rule "bloc" in the Legislature.

Needless to say Gov. Miller will fight such a movement with all the forces he commands, including patronage and opposition to personal legislation.

But as practical politicians, the Republican insurgents have much to gain by such a movement.

As matters stand, the sentiment in the State is overwhelmingly against the Governor. If the next gubernatorial election were held now, Gov. Miller would be defeated, and he would carry down with him a great proportion of the Legislature.

A "bloc" will not improve the chances of Gov. Miller. It will help the legislators in the "bloc."

They will be saved from the stigma of Millerism. Gov. Miller has been an able administrator. His budget reforms have been notable, but he has gone too far in overriding not only New York City but the up-State communities.

A home rule sentiment within the party and the nomination of a home rule candidate is the only policy which can give the Republicans a fighting chance in the 1922 elections.

The Transit Commission is on the job to-day which will surprise those who got it into their heads that if Mayor Hylan were re-elected the Transit Commission would immediately dissolve into thin air.

NOT AN ISSUE.

A READER of The Evening World writes to put us straight regarding the issues of the garment makers' strike.

He says that 75 per cent. of the members of the union are unnaturalized foreigners and impervious to American principles. They are "Anarchists, Socialists, Bolsheviks, Communists and Sovietists," he says, and "they are conspiring to bring the United States into the chaos in which Russia is today."

There is a considerable measure of truth in the statement. But social opinions are not an issue in this strike.

Let us grant that the workers and their leaders are extremists. The fact remains that in their dealings with the employers the union leaders have not forced their communistic doctrines on the employers with whom they have bargained.

Leaders such as Schlesinger and Hillman have repeatedly asserted their concern over the future of the industries. They have recognized the principle that workers must deliver an amount of work which will enable the employers to sell goods and remain solvent.

They have professed their willingness to see proof that present underproduction is ruining the industry and to discipline slackers.

This offer has not met with candor or good faith.

The employers are contract-breakers—which is not a good American principle either.

Let us grant that the garment workers are social extremists. That should not frighten any American with faith in American principles. The surest way—the only way—to wean these un-American groups from their un-Americanism is to make sure they have a decent living standard, a fair wage and fair working conditions.

Grant that the leaders of these "new unions" believe in the eventual control of the industries by the workers, the fact remains that they are not agitating for it now. They are concerned with maintaining the union which has forced the abolition of the sweatshop. In their negotiations with employers the union leaders have been "strictly business."

Growing power and responsibility in unionism has always been a conservative force. Breaking the union will not deradicalize the un-American workers who do the work that American workers refuse.

Judging by all experience, the growing responsibility of the organizations is likely to make them less radical.

NO SHUTTING THEM OUT.

WHATEVER plan of publicity is agreed upon for the proceedings of the Arms Conference, one thing is sure:

The pace of open-throated diplomacy set by the United States at the start will have a powerful effect.

It was a pace that took away the breath of some of the older diplomats. That was to be expected.

On the whole, they took it amazingly well. But that either the British or the Japanese delegates should cast away all traditions of diplomatic caution and unreservedly embrace Mr. Hughes and his naval reduction plan would be asking too much.

The fact is, the older diplomacy has been whirled nearly off its feet and its steps may be mincing until it gets used to the new motion.

Instead of cautious, tentative approaches toward a programme according to time-honored methods, a developed, workable plan, published to the whole world, is plumped down in front of the conferees almost before they have parted their coat-tails and settled into their seats!

The thing is unprecedented and the first instinct of the older trained diplomat is to put on a polite, self-protective, not-too-enthusiastic smile while he gets his breath and his bearings.

But he will have help in getting them.

The people at home are not adepts in the diplomatic game played according to the traditional rules. But they are remarkably quick in seeing how a definite plan fits a purpose they have at heart and in demanding action on that plan.

When the delegates at Washington get over their dizzy feeling they are going to realize, as they may not have realized it before, that this time they are not so much diplomats as direct representatives of peoples.

They will realize it because these peoples, with a concrete proposal set forth in big letters that everybody can read, will make them realize it.

That is what Mr. Hughes's right-off-the-bat diplomacy has done.

It has brought into this conference, at the outset and as nothing else could have brought them there, the millions chiefly concerned.

And now they are there, it will be quite impossible to shut them out.

That is why we say that whether committees confer behind closed doors or not, the conference is already in a broad light of unprecedented publicity—a light that will shine with compelling clearness until it reveals results.

Commenting on President Harding's address at the opening of the Arms Conference, the Petit Parisien says:

"Here is President Harding expressing himself like ex-President Wilson."

We hope this may not in the least discourage President Harding or deter him from going straight on the way he has started.

TWICE OVERS.

"WE who are about to be abolished salute you."

—The Navy's toast.

"THE whole atmosphere and prospects of the Washington Conference have been transformed by proposals for disarmament put forward by Secretary Hughes."

—The Manchester Guardian.

"THE line of action already adopted for the guidance of the delegates in Washington will in no way be modified through the change in Prime Ministers."

—Premier Takahashi of Japan.

"I AM a belligerent advocate of the programme laid down on Saturday."

—Representative Buller.

"BACK into that rear room, and don't even peep. I'll fill you full of lead."

—Pleasant form of greeting now much used by callers in New York.

The Has-Been!

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By John Cassel



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

Too Many Holidays.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

We are having so many holidays this week it will put us in great misery. Not enough wages coming to us this week to live on. Tuesday, Friday and Saturday with nothing to live on, on account of holidays.

What are we going to do? C. P. New York, Nov. 11, 1921.

What the Election Meant.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Hylan's re-election, and the Tammany sweep is no surprise to those that know, for the following reasons: First—The Republican leaders lay down and made no campaign.

Second—The voters wanted to rebuke Gov. Miller—for "Millerism."

Third—The voters wanted to protest against the Prohibition law.

Fourth—The voters wanted to protest against the invasion of the Republicans in Washington, who were voted into power to do essential things, and who have frittered away time for almost a year doing nothing.

Fifth—The voters were disgusted by the grotesque Jerome, knowing him as they did.

Sixth—The voters were also disgusted with the Meyer committee and the sell-out to Tammany by "Old Elton Brown."

As an independent voter I say a plague on both of the corrupt—50-50—political organizations of New York City. What we want is a new deal, through a new party, a party that will say what it means and mean what it says, and not lay down, trade or sell-out.

GEO. W. SHELTON. New York, Nov. 10.

A Source of Satisfaction.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

It certainly must be a source of pleasure for you to realize how materially you aided in the election of Mayor Hylan by over 400,000 plurality. It is gratifying to note by the result of the vote that the citizens of New York City pay no attention to your vituperations of the city's popular Mayor. You and Crap-shooting Jerome, Interim and the rest of the mud-slingers, can lament for four more years because the people repudiated your narrow tactics.

J. T. LYONS. Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 9.

"Squelch" the Trust.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I would like to take issue with George Walker in his attack upon the milk strikers in a recent Evening World.

Since Mr. Walker is insistent that the daily press should demand of the City Government the "squelching" of the strikers and their sympathizers in behalf of the weak and helpless, I would also like to ask Mr. Walker what action he would suggest against the milk barons who have been robbing the weak and helpless for the past ten years?

Perhaps he is one of the many who cannot see a workman live. For

Mr. Walker's benefit, I would like to make known to him that the average pay of a milk driver is about \$42 per week of six days and an inside man \$29.50 per week of six days. A milk driver is obliged to be at his branch (summer and winter) at 2 A. M. and to serve the week and helpless requires until at least 11 A. M., after which he has from one to two hours of bookkeeping to do.

Since the requested demand upon the City Government for squelching, why not the milk barons or retailers? This old adage that money dominates cannot prevail while the lives of the babes and infants of the community are at stake. Milk four and five days old is being sold to the weak and helpless for fabulous prices in an effort to crush the labor man. How long is this to continue? How much longer are dollars to be considered above principles?

Perhaps, Mr. Walker, if you and your kind will be fair enough to look at this problem from two sides you will bend your efforts to squelch the milk and their well paid hirelings and bring about an amiable and lasting settlement of this controversy for all time.

A. M. C. Flushing, L. I., Nov. 9, 1921.

The Hero and His Mother.

Our Unknown Hero:

Be his mother here.

Or on this earth:

All lips should move in prayer.

For her, for him, and all our boys

Who were over there.

MARY CECILIA BRUDER. Astoria, L. I., Nov. 11, 1921.

Bonding Taxicab.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In your issue of Nov. 7 there appears an article stating that 500 lawyers have banded together to try to have laws enacted by which the small taxi owner and driver would be compelled to take out a bond.

Also they would have open taxi stands abolished.

Of course, they claim to work in the interest of the dear public, but any one with any intelligence can easily see what it is all about and who is behind this move.

The object is to drive the small taxi owner off the streets and make room for "big business." The best way to accomplish this is to make him take out a large bond for which, of course, the bonding company will charge a large fee considering the risk.

Very few taxi men could afford to pay this fee and would have to get out of business. But the crooked element in the game which always has a mysterious pull somewhere would continue. A bonding law would work about the same as the famous Sullivan law.

Mr. Mayerson, Chairman of this clique of lawyers, states that a large percentage of taxi drivers are bad characters. This is not true. The average taxi man is a decent and law-abiding citizen, trying to make an honest living.

These are crooks, of course, in the tax business just as there are crooked lawyers in the law business, but the percentage is very small. I am sure

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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JOLTS.

Nothing makes it so easy for you to sink into a rut as moderate success.

If your income is sufficient for your needs, if you see no reason to take thought for the future—look out.

It is effort that builds mentality. Dispense with the effort and the work of mentality building stops.

Those who preach contentment and moderate ambition mean well, but they do a vast deal of harm.

If you are satisfied you will not only remain where you are but gradually you will begin to slip back.

Intent on enjoying the things that you have you will forget the methods by which you attained them.

Nothing can be done well without effort. And a jolt now and then is the only incentive to effort, after you have sunk into an easy and really profitless way of living.

Many a man has been spurred to high and productive effort by the sudden loss of a job which he thought was going to be his for life.

Others have, through an unexpected failure, learned that it is never safe to quit trying to improve till death or physical inability makes it imperative.

We have known of men perfectly satisfied with themselves, who began to grow steadily of less use till they overheard somebody refer to them as "has-beens."

The jolt supplied the awakening. They didn't want to be "has-beens." They decided that they were still "going to be's" and they renewed their efforts till they accomplished far more than they fancied that they could accomplish.

Don't worry when you get the sort of jolt that comes to all of us now and then.

It may be a jolt supplied by your doctor about your health. But if you hadn't got it you'd have kept on over-eating till Bright's disease or diabetes got you.

It may be a jolt given by some friend who declares his disbelief in your ability to do something that you say you mean to do.

If it discourages you you will need still a harder jolt. But, fortunately, a small one usually suffices.

Happily there are many jolts in life. Without them there would be far more failures and far more deaths long before the allotted space given us to fulfil our destinies upon this earth.

In statistics printed some time ago it was shown that 1 per cent. of all automobile accidents in the city were caused by taxicabs. That goes to show that the average taxi driver is not so careless after all.

Why should a bonding law be enacted to apply only to taxi drivers and owners and not to other drivers and owners of cars, many of whom don't own any other property other than the flivvers they are driving?

New York, Nov. 10, 1921. J. S.

The Evening World Analyzed.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Judging from the unprecedented and overwhelming triumph of Mayor Hylan and the entire Democratic ticket in the election, your efforts to defeat Curran for Mayor, Organized Labor, known as the K. K. Klan, I. O. O. F. and most of all the Sons and Daughters of Washington. Talk to right, but you dare not print it. H. C. New York, Nov. 10.

An Opinion.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

As a Republican I wish to let the people of our great city know what I think of the efforts of the various organizations known as the K. K. Klan, I. O. O. F. and most of all the Sons and Daughters of Washington. Talk to right, but you dare not print it. H. C. New York, Nov. 10.

Foreign-Born Builders of America

By Sestozer Tonjoroff

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V.—ROBERT MORRIS.

Robert Morris was English-born. But at the moment of decision he wiped out the hyphen and remembered only that he had lived in America since he was fourteen years old. The story of the financier of the Revolution furnishes one of the most stirring dramas of that dramatic period.

As a member of the firm of Willing & Morris of Philadelphia, Morris by the time of the outbreak of the Revolution had acquired what was in those times a large fortune. Like many other good Americans, he "viewed with alarm" an open break with England.

Nevertheless, he signed the non-importation agreement, and acted as a member of the Citizens' Committee that put the stamp distributor in Philadelphia out of business.

By 1775 his mind was so definitely made up that he joined the famous Pennsylvania Committee of Safety. In the fateful year 1776 the builder of America, who had been born in Liverpool, was at the same time a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Although on June 7 he avoided a vote on the great issue, he appended his signature to the Declaration on July 4.

In 1780 the Colonists were facing gloomy prospects. The Continental had lost Charleston. Gates had been defeated by Cornwallis. The disclosure of Arnold's treachery had brought dismay to patriot hearts. The ragged armies were at the end of their munitions, and Continental currency was worth about what Soviet rubles are worth now.

It was in these appalling circumstances that the financial genius of the man who had dodged the decisive vote of June 7 proved the pillar of fire of the cause. Appointed Superintendent of Finance, with large powers and a salary of \$6,000, he borrowed heavy sums on his own credit which financed important campaigns of the Revolution.

With the approval of Congress, in 1781, he founded the Bank of North America, furnishing a large part of its resources from his private funds. After his resignation from the post of Superintendent of Finance, the charter of the bank was revoked by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The blow Morris counteracted by having himself elected to the Legislature and obtaining the renewal of the charter in 1793.

As a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he nominated Washington to the Presidency of the convention. As President, the Father of his Country offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Morris, but he declined the post, and recommended Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed. He served the new Republic in the Senate until 1795.

Despite his long life, Morris, as a result of unfortunate speculative enterprises, was sent to the debtors' prison in Philadelphia. There he remained until Aug. 16, 1798.

The financier of the Revolution, after due contemplation of the multitude of republics died on May 8, 1806. But his fame has grown in the perspective of the intervening generation.

Ten-Minute Studies of New York City Government

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By Willis Brooks Hawkins.

This is the thirty-fifth article of a series defining the duties of the administrative and legislative officers and boards of the New York City Government.

THE JUDICIARY.

Traffic Court.

The Traffic Court, established by the Board of City Magistrates, has jurisdiction over all offenses under the Motor Vehicle Law, including violations of the speed regulations, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Magistrate presiding in this court, as in all other Magistrates' Courts, may also sit as a Judge of the Courts of Special Sessions in certain misdemeanor cases, provided the defendant waives his right to be tried by three Judges in the Court of Special Sessions.

Persons charged with violation of the law are usually summoned into court instead of arrested. Arrests are, as a rule, made only in cases of persons operating under licenses from other States. The amount of the fine imposed on any person generally increases with the number of violations of which he is found guilty. In many instances chauffeurs' licenses are revoked for speeding or intoxication.

The Manhattan Traffic Court is held at No. 201 Mott Street, that of Brooklyn at No. 182 Clermont Avenue.

From the Wise.

Youth is the greatest gift God has given us provided we use it, so as not to impair a happy old age.—Louis M. Notkin.

Wise men, like wine, are best when old; pretty women, like bread, are best when young.—Halibuton.

The soul is willing to pay for anything but wisdom. No man buys that of which he supposes himself to have an abundance already.—Simms.

Man's chief wisdom consists in being sensible of his folly.—La Rochefoucauld.